

INDIANA SAFELY REPUBLICAN
CHICAGO Nov 1—Harry S New
National Committeeman from Indiana,
who accompanied Senator Hanna to
Port Wayne and other points in that
State yesterday today said
Indiana is safely Republican this
year beyond a doubt and McKinley's
majority will be greater than in 1896
all claims to the contrary are mislead-
ing and false. Though a close State
it is as safely Republican as Michi-
gan or Illinois.

PETITIONS IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK Nov 1—Joseph H
Hanna of Augusta Me and Senator
W B Scott of West Virginia both of

(Continued on Page 3.)

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1900.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

A number of protests have been made, involving the validity of elections in various precincts. From Hilo comes the objection that the polls were kept open two hours after 5 o'clock; from Kona that one of the precincts allowed four instead of three voting booths; from Lahaina that official ballots were allowed to pass out among the crowd, and that the booths were not kept private, but that outsiders were allowed access thereto, so that they could see how the ballots were being marked; from Olaa comes the objection that the petition for one of the candidates to stand was not signed by the legal number of voters. Other minor irregularities are alleged to have taken place elsewhere.

Under these circumstances, it becomes of interest to know where these protests and objections will be settled. Under the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, all election contests were settled by the Supreme Court. The law worked well and was satisfactory to all parties. Unexpectedly, and for some unknown reason, the Congress of the United States inserted a provision that each house of the Legislature should be the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Although a part of our election law was repealed by the Territorial Act, other portions thereof remained in force. Among the sections remaining in force are those providing for jurisdiction by the Supreme Court over election questions.

The question arises, then, as to whether or not the Supreme Court still has jurisdiction to consider such matters, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature has the power to disregard the finding of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court itself will have to pass upon the question of whether or not it has jurisdiction, if a case is brought before it.

It may be suggested that there will be no object in having a judgment of the Supreme Court upon a question, when the Legislature is at liberty to disregard the conclusion of the Court.

This reasoning is not altogether sound, however. For example, in the United States the Court of Claims passes upon claims presented by individuals against the United States Government. The decision of this Court does not give the claimant the money, which has to be appropriated by Congress. In most cases Congress abides by the judgment of the Court as a matter of course, and appropriates the money. In many cases, however, the judgment of the Court has been practically ignored, and claims allowed by the Court have been pigeon-holed session after session by Congress for years.

The reason in favor of having questions of this character decided by the courts, is that the courts are far more likely to decide upon merit and from a non-partisan standpoint, than is a Legislature consisting of partisan politicians, who, experience has demonstrated, are much more easily swayed by party sympathy and policy than by evidence and the principles of law and justice.

It is suggested that it would be thoroughly in the interests of all concerned if the Supreme Court were called upon to pass upon each one of the election questions which may be raised. Its judgment would then be submitted to the Legislature and would, as a rule, be decisive there. The Legislature would not be bound to accept the judgment of the Court; but if such judgment was on its face fair and founded on the evidence, it would take a large amount of moral courage on the part of the Legislature to ignore it and to decide the other way.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS RAILWAY.

The installation of the Pacific Heights Electric Railway during the past week deserves more than passing notice. It marks the opening of a new era for Honolulu, in more ways than one. It is the first electric passenger road in Hawaii. As such it is the forerunner of a system which before many months will stretch out from the City center in every direction. It marks a division line between the old and the new; between slow, uncomfortable and cumbersome communication and rapid and light vehicles in which riding is a pleasure.

During the summer months, in the States, the electric cars that radiate from the cities into the country and to the seaside, are crowded far into the night with thousands of people who ride for the sheer luxury of getting out into the fresh air; and as the price is uniformly five cents for any distance, it brings within reach of the poorest a degree of comfort and healthful exercise unknown before the advent of the electric car.

The new railway not only provides this feature, with a beautiful view thrown in, but it for the first time makes easily and quickly accessible the foothills back of the city, which are unquestionably among the most healthful of all residence locations.

There are a large number of people who from choice or necessity will live in the city or on the flats, but there are others who simply cannot live there, and to whom the cool fresh air of the mountain will be a revelation and a gift of new life.

Mr. Deaky is to be congratulated upon the successful inauguration of a large enterprise for one man to undertake to handle. The community should show their appreciation of his pluck by liberally patronizing the road, while at the same time they will be getting more than they pay for.

One of the defeated Republican Maui candidates, A. N. Kepoiki, is in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO LEPEHS.

San Francisco is afflicted with fifteen or twenty lepers. The city is so detested to segregate them but is so parsimonious that it has never put them with any decent quarters, keeping them shut up in a miserable ruin in the midst of a swamp surrounded by a high board fence.

The California newspapers have again and again denounced the treatment to which these lepers are subjected, in terms than which could be stronger. Still the condition has gone on unchanged for the last ten or fifteen years. Spasmodic but ineffectual efforts are, from time to time made to find some other locality to which the unfortunates can be removed where they will be a little less conspicuous than they are at present, in the immediate outskirts of the city. Every time any particular locality is suggested, the inhabitants thereof raise an outcry and bring such pressure to bear that the project again goes to sleep for a year or so, when it is again resuscitated, to go through the same program and arrive at the same result.

For years the question has been periodically discussed, usually ending in the impotent passage of resolutions by various private, public and semi-public organizations, favoring the removal of the lepers to Molokai; and, with this happy solution, each and every organization washes its hands of the subject, until some fresh attack by the San Francisco press, or some unusually atrocious and inhuman treatment of a fresh victim brings the subject to the front again, when the same old dreary, disgraceful course of inaction follows.

Prior to annexation, these resolutions usually took the form of recommending the Board of Health or some other authority to communicate with the Hawaiian Government and secure its consent to the removal of all California lepers to Molokai.

Since annexation took place, however, the resolutions have assumed a more arrogant and proprietary tone, and we have seen resolutions passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives of California "instructing" their Senators and Representatives in Congress to try and secure national legislation and executive enforcement which shall remove the lepers of California and the entire United States to Molokai. Following this lead, the Board of Supervisors of the city of San Francisco, and, if we recollect correctly, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, have taken like action.

It is only a few months ago that the San Francisco health authorities attempted to force a white woman charged with being a leper to go to Molokai, and only her forcible resistance and appeal to the Washington authorities finally prevented the attempt on the part of the Board of Health to carry this threat into execution.

By only the last mail we see the subject again being agitated, in consequence of a renewed seeking by the Board of Health for a locality for a pest house. Other states are also agitating the subject.

Up to the present time the people of Hawaii have not paid much attention to these efforts, not deeming it possible that such an act of iniquitous injustice should be done as the setting apart of Hawaii as a perpetual lazaretto.

The care and support of the lepers of Molokai is a serious burden upon a small community. When annexation to the United States was negotiated no one thought of turning this burden over to the United States, but it was as a matter of course assumed by the Territory, even though its greatest source of income, the import duties, was surrendered to the United States. The people of the Territory of Hawaii are capable in the future, as they have been in the past, of caring for their own sick and afflicted without assistance from abroad. They have a right to ask that the other States and Territories of the Nation should do likewise, and not attempt to put on Hawaii the odium of being a perpetual home of the leper. Hawaii hopes and expects—and the records warrant her in this hope—eventually to stamp out the disease of leprosy in these islands; but it can never do so if it is to continue to have fresh accessions from the United States leper colonies in California, Louisiana and Minnesota, besides the floating lepers which are to be found in nearly every State in the Union.

In the name of the Hawaiian people, we hereby notify the people and organizations, political and mercantile, of California, and of the Union as a whole, that our feelings are outraged by the proposition to create a permanent leper colony within the borders of Hawaii, for the benefit of the rest of the United States; that we shall resist any such action by every means in our power; that we consider any such proposition unjust and unfriendly; and we earnestly ask them that they cease such attempts and devote themselves rather to ways and means of caring for their own unfortunates themselves.

No one in California thinks of establishing a convict colony in Hawaii, to which California convicts shall be sent! We want neither California convicts nor lepers, but of the two we would prefer the convicts.

To the people of California we quote the Golden Rule—do unto others as you would be done by—you would not like it if we should try to send our lepers to California. Why do you try and send yours to us.

CALIFORNIA LEPEHS AGAIN.

On Saturday last the Advertiser had an editorial calling attention to the persistent agitation being carried on in the United States—more particularly in California—looking toward making Molokai a national lazaretto for lepers.

The mail arriving from San Francisco on the same morning brings a copy of the San Francisco Chronicle with a report of a speech by Congressman Julius Kahn in which he is quoted as saying: As to the lepers, there should be a settlement made on the Island of Molokai for all the lepers of the United States, where they might be taken under the care of the General Government. There they might have the best and most intelligent care, and they would not come to infect the mass of the people.

Will Mr. Julius Kahn give us any good reason why Angel Island in San Francisco bay, which has ample room, and is already used as a quarantine station, is not a proper place for the lepers of the United States? It is 2000 miles nearer than Molokai. Its climate is healthful. It is isolated and large enough to keep the leper settlement entirely separate from the portion used for a military station and for general quarantine purposes. It is easy of access; close to a cheap base of supplies, and patients can be taken there without being brought into close contact with other passengers on shipboard, for from one to three weeks. Moreover they can have there "the best and most intelligent care."

Again, we ask Mr. Kahn why it would not be a good plan to get the United States Government to establish a national insane and idiot asylum at the Presidio, for example, and collect there all the crazy and idiotic people in the United States. Hawaii can furnish a number who have not been elected to the legislature. Such a proposition is not to be thought of. Then why propose to make a collection of something infinitely worse and make Hawaii the victim of it?

It is high time that our Board of Health, Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, as well as private citizens began to take active steps to let the authorities of California and the people of the United States generally, know that the Molokai Leper Settlement is not a national institution, but a local Territorial one, maintained by local taxation, and that we of Hawaii resent the proposition to fasten upon Hawaii the perpetual stigma of leprosy.

Immediate action should be taken, or it may prove too late, as from the large number of speeches and resolutions of the above character which have been made and passed, there is danger that action may be attempted in Washington the coming winter, to secure the passage of a law of the kind proposed.

The Advertiser is sending marked copies of Saturday's and to-day's editorials upon the subject to leading authorities in Washington, California, and throughout the Union, to the leading papers and to members of Congress. Let each citizen who objects to Hawaii becoming the dumping ground for the lepers of the whole United States do the same, and follow it up by letters. Once the unfairness to Hawaii of the proposition is brought home to the people of the Mainland, and the fact that the people of Hawaii are opposed to it is made manifest, the probability is that the project will be dropped. If we do not act there is serious danger that action of the kind suggested may be taken.

NEW YORK Nov. 2. A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says: Payments of interest of the foreign debt, as well as that of the interior and diplomatic debt will be resumed at once. This will include interest to German debtors, for which the Kaiser's government has been pressing.

At Chicago, November 2, William J. Bryan stated in an interview "The Republican campaign has been a failure. The full dinner pail argument has been repudiated by the workmen, and the Republicans are compelled to confess that a large proportion of the labor vote will be cast for the Democratic ticket."

THE FRANCHISE.

The suggestion has been made that the results of the election justify an effort in Congress to secure the imposition of additional qualifications upon voters, with the object of eliminating a part of the present electorate.

Whatever the merits or demerits of this proposition, it does not seem to us that the results at the recent election justify it.

The condition of affairs at the late election was unique and will not recur. For nearly twenty years there has been a party in Hawaii, during a large part of the time in control of the Government, which has found it to its personal and political advantage to stimulate race prejudice between the native Hawaiians and the whites. This feeling was certainly stronger ten years ago than it is now.

The movement for the overthrow of the monarchy and annexation to the United States in 1893 was not against the native Hawaiian. As results have shown, it was in his interest just as much as it was in the interest of the white residents of the country. No advantage over the native Hawaiian was ever taken by the whites who were in the movement, and none was ever intended.

Notwithstanding this, the fact that a native Queen and native officers under the monarchy were removed, and that a native independent government was subverted, and a foreign government under the control of white men proposed to be made sovereign here, gave foundation enough on which to build an argument that the revolution was a movement of the whites against the natives and their interests. It gave color to the arguments of the demagogues who for seven years have reiterated the charge with every possible variation which unscrupulous ingenuity could conceive, until the more ignorant native Hawaiians were convinced that the whole movement beginning with the overthrow of the monarchy and ending with annexation to the United States was an outrage perpetrated upon them by the white people of Hawaii, aided and abetted by the Republican party in the United States. These vicious misrepresentations were made not only by men of their own race, but by intelligent white men who knew better.

Under these circumstances, the natives to a very large extent refused to qualify and vote under the Republic, as they had an opportunity to do, remaining aloof, nursing their wrath and awaiting the day of vengeance.

The election of 1900 was the first on which they saw their opportunity to even up the score.

When it is recollected that there is not a Representative or Senatorial District in this country in which the native Hawaiian voters are not in the majority, and that in most of the districts they outnumber the whites from three to five to one, the wonder is that any white men, and most of all, that anyone representing the Republican party, obtained anything but a smattering of votes.

Instead of this being the case, we find that two white men, Republicans, were elected on Hawaii; that two white men, Republicans, were elected on Maui; that five white men, Republicans, were elected on Oahu; that one white man, who, although classed as a Democrat, is as much a Republican as any of those named, was elected on Kauai; also, that several other white men have been elected by the Independent party.

With the exception of Honolulu, the great majority of Republican votes were cast by Hawaiians.

We find also that on Hawaii the Democratic candidates for Senators, even those who were not endorsed by the Independents, received about the same average number of votes that the Republicans did, and that the Independents were so hard pressed by the Republicans that one of the Republican Senators was elected.

On Maui the Democratic candidates for Senators got more than half as many as either the Republicans or Independents.

On Oahu the Democratic candidates for Senators averaged nearly one-fifth of the vote.

It is a well known fact that with the exception of Honolulu almost all of the Democratic votes were cast by native Hawaiians.

Under the circumstances above stated, it is a matter of the greatest surprise to the writer that the Republicans have elected six out of fifteen Senators, and of still greater surprise that Parker has come within a few hundred votes of securing the election as Delegate to Washington.

If the situation had been reversed, and a community of Americans or Englishmen felt and had felt for seven years that they had been oppressed and wronged by the natives, and then suddenly have found themselves in possession of a free ballot, and had outnumbered the natives four to one, can anyone doubt that they would have voted for their own kind only, and have everlastingly showed under every candidate of the party which they looked upon as responsible for their wrongs?

It seems to us that, instead of acting badly, the native Hawaiians have been extremely moderate, and that instead of there being reason for discouragement and a feeling of fear for the future, we have every reason to feel encouraged, and to look forward to the native Hawaiian vote as a conservative rather than a radical one.

The writer has had an intimate acquaintance with Hawaiian elections for the past sixteen years, and the point which has deeply impressed him is that as a rule the native Hawaiian vote is not a purchasable one. Neither, with the Australian ballot system, is it one which can be controlled by threats of employers or others in authority over them.

The native Hawaiian is, as a rule, governed by his heart and not by his head. Let him once make up his mind for any reason that he wants a certain candidate or a certain party, and neither reason, logic nor bribery will change him.

It is common knowledge that in many localities in the States the purchasable vote is so large as to render an honest election almost a thing of the past. No such condition of affairs has ever existed here, and it does not exist now.

The natives have had their say; the election has been as fair as possible; there has been no suggestion from any party of fraud or intimidation at the polls or in the count. If there had been, the race feeling would have been intensified. As it is, there is probably less such feeling today than there has been at any time for the past fifteen years. The feeling will diminish rapidly as the years roll round, and the regular political parties increase in strength, as they will.

There is every reason to hope and believe that by the time the next election comes around, the race issue will no longer be able to charm the voters as in the past, and that questions of policy for the future will divide parties as they do in other parts of the United States, and be the main subjects of discussion during the campaign.

Whatever the future may bring forth, our judgment is strongly that nothing has occurred at this election which justifies any attempt to impose fresh restrictions upon the franchise.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, and constipation and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Dr. von Siemens, president of the Deutsche Bank, is in Paris completing negotiations for financing the Swiss railroads. The transaction, it is stated, involves a loan of 200,000,000 francs at 4 per cent, which will be raised principally by American banks, assisted by English, French, German and Swiss financiers.

The Grand Jury at Paterson, N. J., on November 2 returned indictments against Walter C. McAllister, George J. Kerr, William A. Death and Andrew Campbell. They are charged with the murder of Jennie Bosschleier, who was drugged to death on October 15.

G. N. Wilcox and W. H. Rice of Kauai are in town.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	DORIC	NOV. 13
CHINA	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
DORIC	DEC. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 20
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	COPTIC	NOV. 30
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 8
COPTIC	DEC. 29	PERKING	DEC. 15
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GABRIC	DEC. 25
PERKING	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 1
GABRIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 8
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 28
CHINA	FEB. 8	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 28
DORIC	FEB. 16	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUINE.

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 6 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, or delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of:
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

RETURNS FROM OTHER ISLANDS ARE FOR WILCOX

REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICANS					DEMOCRATS					INDEPENDENTS					UNATTACHED		
FIRST DISTRICT																	
Lewis	Mattoon	Hy-	Wil-		Hae-	Ma-	Nailina	Purdy		Ewa	Hae-	Ma-	Nailina		Koahou		
		croft	ham		hee	kau				like	hee	kau					
First Precinct	10	14	50	13	124	125	98	3		96	124	125	98				
Second Precinct	198	97	150	107	231	209	278	20		26	231	209	278				
Third Precinct	8	12	10	11	66	71	65			74	66	71	65				
Fourth Precinct	17	23	22	19	44	47	44	5		14	44	47	44				
Fifth Precinct	20	51	26	38	28	39	24	14		9	28	39	24				
Sixth Precinct	23	21	24	38	22	28	17	7		3	22	28	17				
Seventh Precinct	7	20	7	32	70	29	60	18		61	70	29	60				
Eighth Precinct																	
Total	326	245	321	293	613	650	592	181		564	613	650	592		75		

SECOND DISTRICT															UNATTACHED		
Fraser	Kumau-	Len-	Mo-		Kaniho	K. H.	Martha	Ne		Kaniho	K. H.	Martha	Ne		Kane-		
	oha	hart	arratt		ho	ko				ho	ko				hailua		
First Precinct	110	68	45	69	208	135	43	28		208	135	43	28		158		
Second Precinct	28	16	13	44	29	12	22	5		29	12	22	5		1		
Third Precinct	19	48	44	67	14	151	28	7		154	114	151	28		9		
Fourth Precinct	27	14	28	34	17	85	28	7		23	15	85	28		21		
Fifth Precinct	8	79	20	68	82	137	22	6		82	137	22	6		9		
Sixth Precinct	6	44	17	115	82	25	115	7		32	133	25	16		3		
Seventh Precinct	1	48	32	67	12	2	13	8		20	2	13	8		1		
Total	199	432	262	518	553	647	260	61		553	647	260	61		116		

SENATORS

FIRST DISTRICT															UNATTACHED		
Blaow	Holstein	Loben-	Par's		B. own	Kau-	Ri-	Woods		Brown	Kaohi	Russell	West		Deshn		
		stein				haue	olards								Kalaiki		
Pohoihi	12	19	24	19	122	9	1	8		122	8	101	101		45		
Hilo	105	101	190	127	250	28	27	47		250	123	168	147		195		
Papaikou	18	10	26	8	55	2	1	3		55	67	68	62		28		
Honouu	19	15	27	15	18	19	11	15		18	43	35	41		10		
Laupahoehoe	30	25	48	25	19	19	11	15		19	5	11	6		5		
Kaohi	28	27	33	34	17	22	12	22		17	11	7	8		12		
Honokaa	33	26	35	31	60	36	23	27		60	46	46	46		42		
Kukuihale	11	17	27	11	118	61	24	150		118	187	122	88		15		
Kohala	81	142	80	60	8	17	4	48		8	17	16	4		45		
Waimea	12	25	48	29	84	14	9	75		84	123	53	69		28		
Kailua	14	14	14	9	27	32	13	81		27	32	13	81		15		
Kona	18	103	14	158	87	108	12	76		87	108	12	76		45		
Hookena	9	77	9	89	81	102	11	76		81	98	83	73		28		
Waipahoehoe	5	68	18	61	28	137	12	88		28	41	48	13		9		
Pahala	2	18	28	43	12	42	8	48		12	3	8	1		2		
Total	848	727	558	789	957	532	194	709		957	876	854	689		541		

REPRESENTATIVES

THIRD DISTRICT															UNATTACHED		
Dickey	Hons	Kaha-	Long	Nahia	Pall	Eldred-	Hay-	Naki	Nul	Ri-		Abulhi	Beck-	Hihio	Forayth		
		uelio				ge	selden			son			ley				
Total	604	558	512	422	525	574	117	881	326	380	337	595	799	690	331		

SENATORS

SECOND DISTRICT															UNATTACHED		
Kepoi-	Baldwin	Reuter			Corn-	Clark	Lyons			White	Cockett	Kajie					
ka					well												
Total	583	709	469		386	327	301			639	190	754					

REPRESENTATIVES

FOURTH DISTRICT															UNATTACHED		
Apelt	Gillilan	Hoogs	Ketki	Kumalee	Robertson	Booth	Bush	Camara	M'Farlane	Spencer	Wise	Clark	Kaili-	Kala-	Meheula		
													mal	okalani	Nakoo-		
First Precinct	182	167	182	178	167	184	11	51	52	68	32	137	139	148	120	125	151
Second Precinct	384	445	490	485	384	422	61	105	124	159	77	192	220	228	150	215	247
Third Precinct	73	74	80	66	72	73	84	73	71	74	133	135	132	140	113	130	17
Fourth Precinct	138	138	140	140	122	133	133	119	149	172	89	95	96	125	102	95	125
Fifth Precinct	298	330	314	250	250	316	133	119	149	172	89	95	96	125	102	95	125
Sixth Precinct	124	110	104	132	135	67	67	78	68	92	69	172	190	201	178	185	201
Seventh Precinct	30	7	6	6	4	9	9	34	51	9	26	22	24	28	22	26	43
Total	1093	1246	1277	1016	1095	1235	310	482	524	558	340	743	814	903	751	782	914

SENATORS

FIFTH DISTRICT															UNATTACHED		
Coelho	Hitch-	Johnson	Keulu-	Lane	McCand-	Brown	Damon	Harvey	Holt, Wm.	Makel-	Moss-	Emme-	Mahoe	Mark-	Paele		
	cock		kou		less					nal	man	luth		ham	Fronder-		
First Precinct	54	58	60	63	64	12	17	11	16	32	10	45	58	10	49	44	10
Second Precinct	48	39	47	48	38	24	27	25	28	122	24	122	123	17	114	103	8
Third Precinct	138	138	140	140	122	133	133	119	149	172	89	95	96	125	102	95	125
Fourth Precinct	32	27	31	30	28	18	18	19	20	30	18	69	66	29	62	41	53
Fifth Precinct	26	23	29	28	31	16	22	11	9	14	10	11	6	1	10	6	7
Sixth Precinct	24	19	24	22	23	59	78	51	23	105	24	24	24	19	244	243	284
Seventh Precinct	185	189	141	142	145	67	118	71	71	198	51	187	188	18	157	165	153
Eighth Precinct	101	119	118	109	119	84	71	71	66	149	57	128	115	16	119	115	111
Ninth Precinct	99	118	111	121	110	74	118	75	71	149	57	128	115	16	119	115	111
Tenth Precinct	82	50	78	67	50	61	81	57	41	110	55	78	78	3	80	66	84
Total	624	716	718	723	729	395	498	457	353	1172	841	986	1014	139	991	874	970

SENATORS

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1900.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

A number of protests have been made, involving the validity of elections in various precincts. From Hilo comes the objection that the polls were kept open two hours after 5 o'clock, from Kona that one of the precincts allowed four instead of three voting booths, from Lahaina that official ballots were allowed to pass out among the crowd, and that the booths were not kept private, but that outsiders were allowed access thereto, so that they could see how the ballots were being marked, from Olaa comes the objection that the petition for one of the candidates to stand was not signed by the legal number of voters. Other minor irregularities are alleged to have taken place elsewhere.

Under these circumstances, it becomes of interest to know where these protests and objections will be settled. Under the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, all election contests were settled by the Supreme Court. The law worked well and was satisfactory to all parties. Unexpectedly, and for some unknown reason, the Congress of the United States inserted a provision that each house of the Legislature should be the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

Although a part of our election law was repealed by the Territorial Act, other portions thereof remained in force. Among the sections remaining in force are those providing for jurisdiction by the Supreme Court over election questions.

The question arises, then, as to whether or not the Supreme Court still has jurisdiction to consider such matters, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature has the power to disregard the finding of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court itself will have to pass upon the question of whether or not it has jurisdiction, if a case is brought before it.

It may be suggested that there will be no object in having a judgment of the Supreme Court upon a question, when the Legislature is at liberty to disregard the conclusion of the Court.

This reasoning is not altogether sound, however. For example, in the United States the Court of Claims passes upon claims presented by individuals against the United States Government. The decision of this Court does not give the claimant the money, which has to be appropriated by Congress. In most cases Congress abides by the judgment of the Court as a matter of course, and appropriates the money. In many cases, however, the judgment of the Court has been practically ignored, and claims allowed by the Court have been pigeon-holed session after session by Congress for years.

The reason in favor of having questions of this character decided by the courts, is that the courts are far more likely to decide upon merit and from a non-partisan standpoint, than is a Legislature consisting of partisan politicians, who, experience has demonstrated, are much more easily swayed by party sympathy and policy than by evidence and the principles of law and justice.

It is suggested that it would be thoroughly in the interests of all concerned if the Supreme Court were called upon to pass upon each one of the election questions which may be raised. Its judgment would then be submitted to the Legislature and would, as a rule, be decisive there. The Legislature would not be bound to accept the judgment of the Court; but if such judgment was on its face fair and founded on the evidence, it would take a large amount of moral courage on the part of the Legislature to ignore it and to decide the other way.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS RAILWAY.

The installation of the Pacific Heights Electric Railway during the past week deserves more than passing notice. It marks the opening of a new era for Honolulu, in more ways than one.

It is the first electric passenger road in Hawaii. As such it is the forerunner of a system which before many months will stretch out from the City center in every direction. It marks a division line between the old and the new; between slow, uncomfortable and cumbersome communication and rapid and light vehicles in which riding is a pleasure.

During the summer months, in the States, the electric cars that radiate from the cities into the country and to the seashore, are crowded far into the night with thousands of people who ride for the sheer luxury of getting out into the fresh air; and as the price is uniformly five cents for any distance, it brings within reach of the poorest a degree of comfort and healthful exercise unknown before the advent of the electric car.

The new railway not only provides this feature, with a beautiful view thrown in, but it for the first time makes easily and quickly accessible the foothills back of the city, which are unquestionably among the most beautiful of all residence locations.

There are a large number of people who from choice or necessity will live in the city or on the flats, but there are others who simply cannot live there, and to whom the cool fresh air of the mountain will be a revelation, and a gift of new life.

Mr. Desky is to be congratulated upon the successful inauguration of a large enterprise for one man to undertake to handle. The community should show their appreciation of his pluck by liberally patronizing the road, while at the same time they will be getting more than they pay for.

One of the defeated Republican Maui candidates, A. N. Kopolka, is in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO LEPRERS.

San Francisco is afflicted with fifteen or twenty lepers. The city is so taken to segregate them but is so parsimonious that it has never taken them with any decent quarters, keeping them shut up in a miserable ruin in the midst of a swamp surrounded by a high board fence.

The California newspapers have again and again denounced the treatment to which these lepers are subjected. In terms than which could be stronger. Still the condition has gone on unchanged for the last ten or fifteen years. Spasmodic but ineffectual efforts are, from time to time made to find some other locality to which the unfortunates can be removed where they will be a little less conspicuous than they are at present, in the immediate outskirts of the city. Every time any particular locality is suggested, the inhabitants thereof raise an outcry and bring such pressure to bear that the project again goes to sleep for a year or so, when it is again resuscitated, to go through the same program and arrive at the same result.

For years the question has been periodically discussed, usually ending in the impotent passage of resolutions by various private, public and semi-public organizations, favoring the removal of the lepers to Molokai; and, with this happy solution each and every organization washes its hands of the subject, until some fresh attack by the San Francisco press, or some unusually atrocious and inhuman treatment of a fresh victim brings the subject to the front again, when the same old dreary, disgraceful course of inaction follows.

Prior to annexation, these resolutions usually took the form of recommending the Board of Health or some other authority to communicate with the Hawaiian Government and secure its consent to the removal of all California lepers to Molokai.

Since annexation took place, however, the resolutions have assumed a more arrogant and proprietary tone, and we have seen resolutions passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives of California "instructing" their Senators and Representatives in Congress to try and secure national legislation and executive enforcement which shall remove the lepers of California and the entire United States to Molokai. Following this lead, the Board of Supervisors of the city of San Francisco, and, if we recollect correctly, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, have taken like action.

It is only a few months ago that the San Francisco health authorities attempted to force a white woman charged with being a leper to go to Molokai, and only her forcible resistance and appeal to the Washington authorities finally prevented the attempt on the part of the Board of Health to carry this threat into execution.

By only the last mail we see the subject again being agitated, in consequence of a renewed seeking by the Board of Health for a locality for a pest house. Other states are also agitating the subject.

Up to the present time the people of Hawaii have not paid much attention to these efforts, not deeming it possible that such an act of iniquitous injustice should be done as the setting apart of Hawaii as a perpetual lazaretto.

The care and support of the lepers of Molokai is a serious burden upon a small community. When annexation to the United States was negotiated no one thought of turning this burden over to the United States, but it was as a matter of course assumed by the Territory, even though its greatest source of income, the import duties, was surrendered to the United States. The people of the Territory of Hawaii are capable in the future, as they have been in the past, of caring for their own sick and afflicted without assistance from abroad. They have a right to ask that the other States and Territories of the Nation should do likewise, and not attempt to put on Hawaii the odium of being a perpetual home of the leper. Hawaii hopes and expects—and the records warrant her in this hope—eventually to stamp out the disease of leprosy in these islands; but it can never do so if it is to continue to have fresh accessions from the United States leper colonies in California, Louisiana and Minnesota, besides the floating lepers which are to be found in nearly every State in the Union.

In the name of the Hawaiian people, we hereby notify the people and organizations, political and mercantile, of California, and of the Union as a whole, that our feelings are outraged by the proposition to create a permanent leper colony within the borders of Hawaii, for the benefit of the rest of the United States; that we shall resist any such action by every means in our power; that we consider any such proposition unjust and unfriendly; and we earnestly ask them that they cease such attempts and devote themselves rather to ways and means of caring for their own unfortunates themselves.

No one in California thinks of establishing a convict colony in Hawaii, to which California convicts shall be sent! We want neither California convicts nor lepers, but of the two we would prefer the convicts.

To the people of California we quote the Golden Rule—do unto others as you would be done by—you would not like it if we should try to send our lepers to California. Why do you try and send yours to us.

CALIFORNIA LEPRERS AGAIN.

On Saturday last the Advertiser had an editorial calling attention to the persistent agitation being carried on in the United States—more particularly in California—looking toward making Molokai a national lazaretto for lepers.

The mail arriving from San Francisco on the same morning brings a copy of the San Francisco Chronicle with a report of a speech by Congressman Julius Kahn in which he is quoted as saying: As to the lepers, there should be a settlement made on the Island of Molokai for all the lepers of the United States, where they might be taken under the care of the General Government. There they might have the best and most intelligent care, and they would not come to infect the mass of the people.

Will Mr. Julius Kahn give us any good reason why Angel Island in San Francisco bay, which has ample room, and is already used as a quarantine station, is not a proper place for the lepers of the United States? It is 2000 miles nearer than Molokai. Its climate is healthful. It is isolated and large enough to keep the leper settlement entirely separate from the portion used for a military station and for general quarantine purposes. It is easy of access, close to a cheap base of supplies, and patients can be taken there without being brought into close contact with other passengers on shipboard, for from one to three weeks. Moreover they can have there "the best and most intelligent care."

Again, we ask Mr. Kahn why it would not be a good plan to get the United States Government to establish a national insane and idiot asylum at the Presidio, for example, and collect there all the crazy and idiotic people in the United States. Hawaii can furnish a number who have not been elected to the legislature. Such a proposition is not to be thought of. Then why propose to make a collection of something infinitely worse and make Hawaii the victim of it?

It is high time that our Board of Health, Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, as well as private citizens began to take active steps to let the authorities of California and the people of the United States generally, know that the Molokai Leper Settlement is not a national institution, but a local Territorial one, maintained by local taxation, and that we of Hawaii resent the proposition to fasten upon Hawaii the perpetual stigma of leprosy.

Immediate action should be taken, or it may prove too late, as from the large number of speeches and resolutions of the above character which have been made and passed, there is danger that action may be attempted in Washington the coming winter, to secure the passage of a law of the kind proposed.

The Advertiser is sending marked copies of Saturday's and to-day's editorials upon the subject to leading authorities in Washington, California, and throughout the Union, to the leading papers and to members of Congress. Let each citizen who objects to Hawaii becoming the dumping ground for the lepers of the whole United States do the same, and follow it up by letters. Once the unfairness to Hawaii of the proposition is brought home to the people of the Mainland, and the fact that the people of Hawaii are opposed to it is made manifest, the probability is that the project will be dropped. If we do not act there is serious danger that action of the kind suggested may be taken.

NEW YORK Nov. 2. A dispatch to the Advertiser from Caracas, Venezuela, says: Payments of interest of the foreign debt, as well as that of the interior and public debt, will be resumed at once. This will include interest to German holders, for which the Kaiser's Government has been pressing.

THE FRANCHISE.

The suggestion has been made that the results of the election justify an effort by Congress to secure the imposition of additional qualifications upon voters, with the object of eliminating a part of the present electorate. Whatever the merits or demerits of this proposition, it does not seem to us that the results at the recent election justify it.

The condition of affairs at the late election was unique and will not recur. For nearly twenty years there has been a party in Hawaii, during a large part of the time in control of the Government, which has found it to its personal and political advantage to stimulate race prejudice between the native Hawaiians and the whites. This feeling was certainly stronger ten years ago than it is now.

The movement for the overthrow of the monarchy and annexation to the United States in 1893 was not against the native Hawaiian. As results have shown, it was in his interest just as much as it was in the interest of the white residents of the country. No advantage over the native Hawaiian was ever taken by the whites who were in the movement, and none was ever intended.

Notwithstanding this, the fact that a native Queen and native officers under the monarchy were removed, and that a native independent government was subverted, and a foreign government under the control of white men proposed to be made sovereign here, gave foundation enough on which to build an argument that the revolution was a movement of the whites against the natives and their interests. It gave color to the arguments of the demagogues who for seven years have reiterated the charge with every possible variation which unscrupulous ingenuity could conceive, until the more ignorant native Hawaiians were convinced that the whole movement beginning with the overthrow of the monarchy and ending with annexation to the United States was an outrage perpetrated upon them by the white people of Hawaii, aided and abetted by the Republican party in the United States. These vicious misrepresentations were made not only by men of their own race, but by intelligent white men who knew better.

Under these circumstances, the natives to a very large extent refused to qualify and vote under the Republic, as they had an opportunity to do, remaining aloof, nursing their wrath and awaiting the day of vengeance.

The election of 1900 was the first on which they saw their opportunity to even up the score.

When it is recollected that there is not a Representative or Senatorial District in this country in which the native Hawaiian voters are not in the majority, and that in most of the districts they outnumber the whites from three to five to one, the wonder is that the white men, and most of all, that anyone representing the Republican party, obtained anything but a smattering of votes.

Instead of this being the case, we find that two white men, Republicans, were elected in Hawaii; that two white men, Republicans, were elected on Maui; that five white men, Republicans, were elected on Oahu; that one white man, who, although classed as a Democrat, is as much a Republican as any of those named, was elected on Kauai; also, that several other white men have been elected by the Independent party.

With the exception of Honolulu, the great majority of Republican votes were cast by Hawaiians.

We find also that on Hawaii the Democratic candidates for Senators, even those who were not endorsed by the Independents, received about the same average number of votes that the Republicans did, and that the Independents were so hard pressed by the Republicans that one of the Republican Senators was elected.

On Maui the Democratic candidates for Senators got more than half as many as either the Republicans or Independents.

On Oahu the Democratic candidates for Senators averaged nearly one-fifth of the vote.

It is a well known fact that with the exception of Honolulu almost all of the Democratic votes were cast by native Hawaiians.

Under the circumstances above stated, it is a matter of the greatest surprise to the writer that the Republicans have elected six out of fifteen Senators, and of still greater surprise that Parker has come within a few hundred votes of securing the election as Delegate to Washington.

If the situation had been reversed, and a community of Americans or Englishmen felt and had felt for seven years that they had been oppressed and wronged by the natives, and then should suddenly have found themselves in possession of a free ballot, and had outnumbered the natives four to one, can anyone doubt that they would have voted for their own kind only, and have everlastingly snowed under every candidate of the party which they looked upon as responsible for their wrongs?

It seems to us that, instead of acting badly, the native Hawaiians have been extremely moderate, and that instead of there being reason for discouragement and a feeling of fear for the future, we have every reason to feel encouraged, and to look forward to the native Hawaiian vote as a conservative rather than a radical one.

The writer has had an intimate acquaintance with Hawaiian elections for the past sixteen years, and the point which has deeply impressed him is that as a rule the native Hawaiian vote is not a purchasable one. Neither, with the Australian ballot system, is it one which can be controlled by threats of employers or others in authority over them.

The native Hawaiian is, as a rule, governed by his heart and not by his head. Let him once make up his mind for any reason that he wants a certain candidate or a certain party, and neither reason, logic nor bribery will change him.

It is common knowledge that in many localities in the States the purchasable vote is so large as to render an honest election almost a thing of the past. No such condition of affairs has ever existed here, and it does not exist now.

The natives have had their say; the election has been as fair as possible; there has been no suggestion from any party of fraud or intimidation at the polls or in the count. If there had been, the race feeling would have been intensified. As it is, there is probably less such feeling today than there has been at any time for the past fifteen years. The feeling will diminish rapidly as the years roll round, and the regular political parties increase in strength, as they will.

There is every reason to hope and believe that by the time the next election comes around, the race issue will no longer be able to charm the voters as in the past, and that questions of policy for the future will divide parties as they do in other parts of the United States, and be the main subjects of discussion during the campaign.

Whatever the future may bring forth, our judgment is strongly that nothing has occurred at this election which justifies any attempt to impose fresh restrictions upon the franchise.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the bowels irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Dr. von Siemens, president of the Deutsche Bank, is in Paris completing negotiations for financing the Swiss railroads. The transaction, it is stated, involves a loan of 100,000,000 francs at 4 per cent, which will be raised principally by American banks, assisted by English, French, German and Swiss financiers.

The New York authorities are inclined to place reliance in Millionaire Rice's verities story. The man confessed, before he cut his throat in the Tomb, that he saw Albert T. Patrick holding a towel in the shape of a cone over the aged millionaire's face.

The Grand Jury at Paterson, N. J., on November 2 returned indictments against Walter C. McAllister, George J. Kerr, William A. Death and Andrew Campbell. They are charged with the murder of Jennie Bosschier, who was drugged to death on October 13.

G. N. Wilcox and W. H. Rice of Kauai are in town.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	DORIC	NOV. 20
CHINA	NOV. 27	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 23
DORIC	DEC. 6	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 15	COPTIC	NOV. 30
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 8
COPTIC	DEC. 29	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	GABLIC	DEC. 25
PEKING	JAN. 15	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 1
GABLIC	JAN. 23	CHINA	JAN. 8
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	DORIC	JAN. 18
CHINA	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 28
DORIC	FEB. 16	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	COPTIC	FEB. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Malakoa, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Elee.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUQUINE.

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kaunakakai, Maiala Bay, Ha-Ha, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEMUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers, beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,
Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of:
Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

RETURNS FROM OTHER ISLANDS ARE FOR WILCOX

REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Lewis	Mattoon	Ry-	Will-	Hua-	Ma-	Nail-	Purdy	Eva-	Hua-	Ma-	Nail-	Kouhou	
First Precinct	10	14	59	13	124	125	98	3	96	124	125	98		
Second Precinct	196	97	150	107	231	304	278	20	24	231	304	278		
Third Precinct	8	12	19	11	60	71	65	5	74	66	71	65		
Fourth Precinct	17	22	22	10	44	47	41	5	14	44	47	41		
Fifth Precinct	29	51	25	28	28	30	24	14	9	28	30	24		
Sixth Precinct	23	21	24	38	29	37	17	7	5	28	37	17		
Seventh Precinct	89	20	23	45	22	29	7	40	3	22	29	7		
Eighth Precinct	7	7	7	52	20	97	60	10	61	70	97	60		
Total	326	245	521	283	613	650	592	181	564	613	650	592	75	

SECOND DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Fraser	Kama-	Len-	Mo-	Kaniho	Ka-	Martin	Ne	Kaniho	Ka-	Hikoa	Naope	Kane-	Malulani
First Precinct	110	68	45	69	208	135	43	28	208	135	43	189	154	10
Second Precinct	24	18	18	44	29	12	22	5	24	18	18	44	16	18
Third Precinct	18	53	14	87	14	151	23	7	134	151	23	7	9	3
Fourth Precinct	27	14	88	87	73	85	23	7	73	85	23	7	21	14
Fifth Precinct	8	79	20	67	43	137	22	7	43	137	22	7	9	3
Sixth Precinct	1	44	17	115	32	25	115	8	32	133	25	18	3	1
Seventh Precinct	6	43	32	67	8	2	115	3	20	20	2	1	1	43
Total	199	432	262	518	555	647	280	61	555	647	280	478	216	40

SENATORS

FIRST DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Blaow	Holstein	Loben-	Par-	B own	Kau-	Riet-	Woods	Brown	Kaohi	Russell	West	Desha	Kalaiki
Pohohi	12	19	24	19	122	9	1	3	122	84	101	101	45	10
Hilo	105	101	190	127	250	29	27	47	250	122	188	147	195	14
Papaikou	13	10	26	8	65	3	1	3	65	37	88	82	28	4
Honoum	19	15	27	15	44	5	1	4	44	45	85	41	13	0
Loupaohoe	30	25	42	28	19	19	12	20	18	3	11	6	5	5
Kaohi	29	27	38	34	17	17	12	26	17	11	7	6	5	5
Honokaa	11	20	27	31	60	16	12	20	69	45	57	48	12	1
Kukuihaele	11	12	27	11	118	51	24	100	118	167	122	88	45	21
Waialeale	12	25	46	29	80	17	4	98	80	123	88	80	15	11
Kaliua	14	34	9	78	37	28	12	61	37	53	44	39	28	16
Konawana	16	103	14	158	31	102	11	76	31	81	83	73	22	9
Honokaa	9	77	9	89	26	137	10	88	26	41	48	13	6	1
Waiohinu	5	68	18	61	12	42	8	49	12	5	8	1	2	1
Pahala	2	18	28	48										
Total	343	727	558	789	957	532	194	703	957	876	854	689	541	254

REPRESENTATIVES

THIRD DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Diekey	Hous	Kaha-	Long	Nakila	Pall	Eldred	Hay-	Naki	Nul	Richard	Abuhl	Beek-	Hiblo
Total	604	558	542	472	525	574	117	381	326	300	357	595	797	680

SENATORS

SECOND DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Kepo-	Baldwin	Reuter		Corn-	Clark	Lyons		White	Cockett	Kelue			
Total	583	709	469		388	327	301		639	590	754			

REPRESENTATIVES

FOURTH DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Aylett	Gillilan	Hoogs	Kelki	Kumale	Robertson	Booth	Bush	Camara	M'Farlane	Spencer	Wise	Clark	Kali-
First Precinct	182	187	182	178	187	184	61	51	52	98	32	66	197	189
Second Precinct	384	445	450	346	394	422	114	105	124	149	77	133	192	220
Third Precinct	78	74	80	67	66	72	94	73	75	85	45	74	18	128
Fourth Precinct	236	330	314	250	250	316	138	119	149	172	89	152	95	96
Fifth Precinct	124	110	144	104	132	136	67	63	68	92	69	89	173	190
Sixth Precinct	90	105	100	86	70	102	23	14	51	48	20	41	22	24
Seventh Precinct	3	7	5	6	8	4	9	3	9	9	2	2	17	22
Total	1089	1246	1277	1016	1085	1335	510	482	524	654	340	567	743	814

FIFTH DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Coelho	Hitch-	Johnson	Kaula-	Lane	McCand-	Brown	Damon	Harvey	Holt, Wm.	Makal-	Moss-	Emme-	Mahoe
First Precinct	54	58	60	63	64	64	12	17	11	10	52	10	45	58
Second Precinct	46	39	47	48	47	54	24	27	25	26	122	24	122	128
Third Precinct	48	43	45	43	41	41	30	30	26	30	83	30	122	128
Fourth Precinct	32	27	31	30	28	28	18	32	24	27	51	18	61	66
Fifth Precinct	26	23	29	28	31	35	16	21	11	9	11	10	21	24
Sixth Precinct	54	68	64	72	93	94	39	118	108	105	95	84	19	18
Seventh Precinct	135	169	141	142	146	145	87	118	71	51	27	105	24	26
Eighth Precinct	101	119	118	109	119	104	31	71	71	71	188	51	187	188
Ninth Precinct	99	118	111	121	110	118	74	118	75	66	149	57	123	115
Tenth Precinct	32	50	78	67	50	46	81	81	57	41	110	55	78	73
Total	624	718	718	723	729	692	395	483	457	353	1172	341	983	1014

SENATORS

THIRD DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Achi	C. Brown	G. R. Carter	Crabbe	Pahia	Water-	Auld	J. O. Carter	Fern-	J. Holt	Isen-	Lilikalani	Boyd	Kala-
Punahou	179	205	185	191	165	167	52	109	51	58	60	54	127	142
Berretania School House	896	479	421	453	362	349	101	218	89	137	188	66	214	228
Panua	75	86	79	72	67	58	65	88	61	78	49	49	125	137
Royal School	289	333	306	351	238	237	123	204	112	185	189	78	114	118
Empire Bldg.	189	133	140	149	123	116	86	108	69	71	87	65	142	146
Honolulu Hall	77	109	91	110	68	77	41	62	39	44	65	19	21	24
Waianae School House	74	7	9	9	13	4	8	0	1	2	5	7	4	5
Kunehoe School House	4	71	72	65	83	72	5	11	8	8	11	7	2	2
Kelohoe Court House	55	63	49	43	39	37	18	31	23	21	15	17	112	125
Waianae Court House	58	52	49	46	48	49	24	25	30	35	24	31	52	69
Waianae Court House	41	28	34	29	30	25	23	25	15	22	21	21	40	40
Ewa Railroad Station	28	38	34	28	26	23	8	13	8	7	10	13	4	4
Ewa Court House	78	78	81	72	69	69	28	75	14	27	64	13	100	137
Reform School	187	169	151	135	160	132	72	92	50	68	64	42	257	296
Adm's Warehouse	144	119	98	118	110	89	54	55	41	42	39	32	157	179
Kukui Street	124	140	138	138	104	109	75	109	60	70	77	49	121	129
Asia Warehouse	82	2	55	54	58	31	48	78	38	74	59	41	71	76
Total	2,017	2,175	1,994	2,081	1,798	1,671	804	1,309	755	938	1,087	592	1,711	1,993

REPRESENTATIVES—NO PARTY

SIXTH DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS				UNATTACHED	
	Akins	Blake	Kau-	Kao	Kali	Kaundsen	Kala-	Lele-	Mika	Punk	Puni	Shel-	Wale-	Wen-
First Precinct	27	4	24	2	2	5	1	25	1	25	3	1	20	5
Second Precinct	112	7	73	28	10	31	7	75	1	79	1	1	5	34
Third Precinct	28	32	32	8	7	9	8	43	5	38	8	2	2	15
Fourth Precinct	4	4	5	18	59	58	9	2	31	20	26	11	16	20
Fifth Precinct	16	19	18	13	13	13	14	38	8	52	10	10	6	104
Sixth Precinct	51	12	51	12	13	8	6	4	18	19	9	4	1	19
Seventh Precinct	20	14	4	5	6	5	8	21	24	56	1	2	1	37
Total	287	121	238	115	164	120	111	221	98	823	55	100	30	8

FOURTH DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS				DEMOCRATS				INDEPENDENTS			
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CURSE OF THE ENGLISH ARMY

Social Influence Is Worst of Its Evils.

LANDDOWNE STILL GRILLED BY PAPERS

Roseberry's Retirement Regretted —Our Regular London Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Cabinet changes remain the topic of conversation in London, especially in the clubs and military circles. Mr. Broderick's appointment to the War Office is extremely well received among military men in the social sets. This may or may not be a good sign. Mr. Broderick is an experienced official who knows the details of military administration and is a man of great energy. He is also the eldest son of Lord Middleton and is extremely popular among the people of the West Side. Radical reformers, however, do not hesitate to say that he is an optimist who cannot be depended upon to resist social influence.

The truth is that social influence lies at the root of the worst evils of the military service. This is what every war correspondent who witnessed the campaign in South Africa frankly admits and the conditions of society in London justify that conclusion. One of the best-informed men about South Africa says:

"General Kitchener is the only man who can reform the British army, for he alone cares absolutely nothing for the opinions of titled women and smart people."

Generals Buller, White, Methuen, Gatacre and almost all the Generals except MacDonald and Kitchener have social backing in London. What is needed more than anything else is a thorough-going reform which will open the army to democratic lines to the masses of the nation. There will be many technical improvements in the service and weak spots in the system of imperial defense will be straightened, but there is not likely to be any infusion of fresh blood into the army.

Folk-tongues assert that in place of the clean sweep of rusty functionaries the Cabinet changes have merely strengthened the grip of Mr. Chamberlain upon the administration. There are many people who see Mr. Chamberlain's fine Roman hand in everything that happens in public life.

"Clad in the robes of dazzling failure," is the way one liberal newspaper describes the Marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the Foreign Office. This undoubtedly expresses the opinion of a preponderance of the British public, especially in the lines. Even among those who uphold the advisability of Lord Lansdowne's appointment there is a tendency to allocate him the portion of a mere nominal head of the Foreign Office, blindly following out every wish of the Premier. This the Associated Press learns, is quite opposite to the general belief that in the War Office he did badly. In fact, the Premier is so convinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the Foreign Office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary and had contemplated Lord Lansdowne as his successor, should the doctors refuse to allow him to continue the severe duties he undertook during the last Parliament. One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated Press: "Lord Lansdowne, by his training and social career, is more fitted and available to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Should he fail of success it will only be because he is too much of a gentleman."

The under secretaryship in the War Office and Colonial Office, vacant through the changes in the Cabinet, must now be selected, which is no easy matter. Mr. R. W. Hannbury, believed likely to succeed Mr. C. T. Ritchey as president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, is frequently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Gerald Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland, though the latter's resignation is by no means certain at present.

With reference to Irish matters, an amusing story is going the rounds about the Duke of Marlborough, whom the papers frequently, without basis, mentioned as Earl Cadogan's successor in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. On the strength of this, it is said, a large amount of Irish literature has been imported to Bloomsbury where the young Duke is alleged to have found the young Duke almost buried amid histories of Ireland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour may change the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland for the Board of Trade. If this occurs it will give Mr. Cecil family four of the most important offices in the Cabinet, which could not be said of any other family.

The publication of Lord Roseberry's history of Napoleon has not only brought forth numerous and unbounded praise but has given rise to a general feeling of regret that the present distinguished general could not avail himself of such a brilliant opportunity. It is a useful monograph of Napoleon's closing days, and while it discloses no new historical facts, it does so in a most important manner with all the style and elegance that it must stand as the best work on an authoritatively recent addition to the most perfect character sketches ever published. It forms with powerful epigrams and touches of humor and imagination, which the British Ministry is responsible for the arduousness of Napoleon's captivity are treated with merciless wit. On all sides it is admitted that this latest work reveals Lord Roseberry at his best. What will he do next? This is the question which arises on all sides.

How bitter politics are growing in the land can be judged from an open letter from Mr. William O'Brien saying he enters Parliament with the utmost repugnance and with no more antipathy than he would to enter an English jail. But Mr. O'Brien adds, he considers it a national duty. He also says the exclusion of Healy and his faction from the Irish

ELECTION NEWS

(Continued from Page 2.)

and the rest of the island, with the exception of Waimea, followed by northwest winds and heavy blizzards which culminated in Hilo, where a good-sized faction of the Republican party (so called) contributed materially to the snowdrift.

Comparatively little excitement was noted during the posting of the returns, although considerable crowds gathered in front of the bulletins at Mr. Brown's land office and Ray Bros. subsequently, however, the Wilcoxes showed their pleasure by indulging in potations of strong drink. The opposition party drowned their grief at times in the same manner.

To those who may not have had the time or patience necessary to calculate the result of the votes so far as the winners are concerned, it may be stated briefly as follows: Wilcox leads Sam Parker in Hawaii by 218 votes.

The successful Senatorial candidates are J. T. Brown, Ind., 195; J. B. Kaohi, Ind., 178; Dr. N. Russell, Ind., 864; J. D. Parks, R., 785. The Representatives elected for the First District are R. H. Maheka, D. and L., 649; S. H. Haahoe, D. and L., 613; William Naillima, D. and L., 592; J. Ewalika, L., 564. Second District—J. W. Kehio, D. and L., 515; Julian Monsarrat, R., D. and L., 515; J. K. Kakaia, L., 493; G. P. Kamau-aha, R., D. and L., 433. This tells the story so far as Hawaii is concerned.

The solidity of the Independent vote will be observed from the table given above. They voted their ticket nearly straight right around the island, and herein lay their strength. The ticket carried itself by adopting this course, which was apparently thoroughly drilled into the party's adherents. Had they felt inclined to indulge in a few side candidates after the style of their Republican opponents, they very likely would have broken down their organization as effectively.

THE WAY SOME WERE KNIFED.

There has been a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth from the time the count closed just before dawn yesterday until the present, says the Hilo Herald. Wilcoxism is rampant and the responsible citizens, the men who contribute to the support of the country by taxation, feel that drastic measures are necessary.

When the hour for closing the polls arrived there were still a number of voters in line. Some carried a copy of the Honolulu Bulletin, which had been received somewhere on the island containing an opinion from Secretary Cooper to the effect that "if at the hour of closing there were persons at the polls willing to vote and who were deprived through no fault of theirs, the polls might be kept open until such time as the knife was open for them." A consultation of candidates was had and with their consent the polls were kept open until after 7 o'clock and the ballots put in separate boxes.

At 7:30 o'clock the count began and continued until nearly daylight with the result given herein. That there will be a double violation of the election laws which provide that the polls shall be open from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. and that immediately thereafter the counting of votes shall begin. The polls were kept open two hours later than the law allows and the count did not begin immediately after 5 o'clock.

The returns from the different precincts proved conclusively that the only organization was that of the Independent party. There was no harmony whatever in the Republican ranks, as was shown in some of the precincts where Parker fell far behind the rest of the ticket. This was particularly noticeable in Kona, where he got 107 votes, while Loebenstein got 14 and Paris 156. It was evident that the knife was freely used. In Waialua Kauai he polled 137 votes to Parker's 60 and Wilcox 70, while Loebenstein got 88 and Paris 61. In Pahala Parker got 39 and Wilcox 16 while Loebenstein received 28 and Paris 43 and there only 2. Better evidence that the law was being ruthlessly sacrificed is not needed.

Mr. Desha polled 511 votes to Loebenstein's 358, while Henry West fell 250 votes below Kaohi, who polled the smallest vote for Senator among the successful ones. It would seem from this that Mr. Desha injured West's chances rather than Loebenstein's. In Kauai, where Desha was believed to be a prime favorite, Mr. Loebenstein polled 98 per cent more votes than Desha and 88 per cent more than West. In the two Konas, Desha's former home, he received 140 votes to Loebenstein's 32, while Paris received 321, which shows conclusively that the people in Kona have no regard for party.

Russell's vote was a surprise to everyone and it is freely admitted that it was from this island there will be in the Senate one Republican and three Independents and in the lower House two Republicans and six Independents. Prince David drew very few votes from the Independent party for nearly all of those who voted for him were opposed to Wilcox and would not have voted for him under any circumstances. The combined vote of David and Parker on this island was more than that of Wilcox, so that there was more than a fusion of the two parties. Wilcox would have lost.

Even in the First District the vote was split. Loebenstein ran 132 votes ahead of Brown, 174 ahead of Holstein and 123 ahead of Paris and beating Parker's vote by 21.

AFTER-HOUR VOTES.

The ballots deposited in the boxes after 5 p. m. on Tuesday were:

DELEGATE 560, CONGRESS

DELEGATE 5th CONGRESS

SENATORS

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

REGISTERED AND VOTED.

There is another matter which will be of interest to the observers of this election under the new government. A number of registered voters in the First District is as follows:

District	Registered	Voted
1st	172	109
2nd	903	460
3rd	104	102
4th	87	80
5th	63	65
6th	68	76
7th	112	109

Votes for Delegate cast in Hilo after 5 p. m. were as follows: Sam Parker, 174; 15 16, Wilcox, 17-15.

UNITED STATES PROGRAM

Five Fighting Ships More Formidable Than Any Others Designed Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—As finally adopted, the United States naval increase program for 1901, involves the construction of thirty-two vessels of 15,000 tons displacement or more than double that laid down in any preceding year. The list which Congress is to be asked to authorize is: Three 15,000 ton battleships, two 15,000 ton armored cruisers, six 2,000 ton gunboats, six 5,800 ton gunboats, ten 200 ton gunboats, three 15,000 ton colliers, one 7,000 ton repair ship and one 7,000 ton marine transport.

The Board of Construction has decided to omit the torpedo boats, both surface and submarine recommended by the policy board of which Admiral Dewey is chairman, but the program in all other particulars conforms closely to the initial project under discussion a week ago.

The program makers have confined their project to ships for offense, for police and for novel auxiliary purposes by the new conditions imposed upon the navy by the increasing importance of American interests in the Far East.

The five fighting ships proposed are more formidable than any others of the same category yet designed. With the seventeen new building or authorized, and with the six battleships and two armored cruisers already in commission, they will give an offensive force of thirty ships.

The twenty-two gunboats are intended for police duty, principally in the Philippines although adaptable for service in China. The 200-ton gunboats will be the smallest war vessels, except torpedo boats, ever built for the United States navy, but they will be of the size recommended by all officers of experience in the Philippines as essential to preserving order among the small islands of the archipelago.

The three colliers are designed to deliver on a single voyage from Norfolk ten thousand tons of coal at Manila, Guam, Pago-Pago or Hawaii. They are also to have sufficient speed to enable them to accompany a fleet of battleships on a long cruise. They are to be equipped with automatic loading and unloading apparatus to secure greater economy of time, and if necessary, would be quickly converted into cable laying ships for use on the Pacific ocean. The repair vessel Vulcan is to be kept in the Philippines and is virtually to be a cruising navy yard.

The proposed maritime transport is to be like the Solace but half again as large and armed with light guns. She is needed by the Marine Corps, which now has six thousand men dependent on the Solace, or on army ships for transportation. The new vessel is to have accommodations for two battalions and to have high speed for carrying a force quickly to any scene of disturbance in the East, her headquarters being at Manila.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS

R. C. Stackable has been made cashier of the Custom House by Collector Stackable, his brother. The new cashier arrived in Honolulu a few days ago and took office immediately. He is 27 years old, a graduate of the State Normal school of Michigan, unmarried, and has lately been living at Watsonville, Cal. His salary is to be \$1800 a year.

James F. Tucker has lately been made chief examiner and acting appraiser of the Custom House. Mr. Tucker is from San Francisco, where he had thirteen years experience as appraiser in the Custom House. He is said to be a first-class man for the position. His salary will be \$2000 a year.

M. M. Springer has been appointed a clerk in the Custom House by Collector Stackable at \$1200 a year. He comes from Washington, D. C.

ROBERTS MAKES APPEAL

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts sends from Pretoria a striking appeal to his countrymen to refrain from turning out to a drunken orgy. He expresses a sincere hope that the welcome will not take the form of treating to excess, and that those whom the nation delights to honor and love will not forget the Queen in the eyes of the world, which has watched with unqualified admiration the grand work they have performed for their sovereign and country.

Lord Roberts explains that he thus appeals to the sense of the distressing and discreditable scenes resulting from in-judicious friends squandering the parting soldiers' money in buying bottles of spirits into the hands and pockets.

A GREAT MEDICINE

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phillips of Potosi, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of this remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects can be in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all druggists and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

CORBETT A FAKER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—George A. Corbitt, former manager of James J. Corbett, who returned from England not long since, has issued a statement relative to the Corbett-McCoy fight in this city last summer. In it he says in part: "On my arrival in New York and before making any statement, I called on Corbett and accused him of having a part in the fake fight. This he denied, but I caught him in several misstatements and proved, through witnesses present at the interview, one of them. He then admitted that he knew that McCoy was going to lie down."

W. F. C. Hallow has entered suit against the Palawan Valley and Upland Development Association for the dissolution of the existing partnership, and demands damages in the sum of \$2,800. He says in his complaint that his services were secured to secure water for the company on the island of Lanai. Water could not be obtained and he alleges that the objects of the company without water could not be accomplished. Whitney & Robinson for plaintiff.

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Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD states publicly that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times July 12, 1881.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, alludes calm, refreshing sleep, without HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that ACTS as a CHARM; one dose is usually sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The late mouse brand of this medicine has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by chemists.

Sole Manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

Patent-back ledgers a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CHECK PUT UPON BONI

Geo. Gould Trustee For
Castellane Estate.

COURT APPOINTS HIM

Young French Count Has Thrown
Away Millions of His Wife's
Money.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The notorious extravagances of Count Boni de Castellane have resulted in the appointment of George J. Gould of New York as trustee of the estate of his sister, Countess Castellane. The fact that the Count was spending his wife's money recklessly has long been known and some action on the part of the Goulds has been expected, but the proceedings in the suit for a trusteeship have been conducted in secret session and the announcement of the bare result has created an immense sensation, as the Castellanes move in the highest Paris society. Testimony introduced at the hearing shows that since his marriage five years ago Count Castellane has gone through \$2,000,000, and, besides, has accumulated debts of over \$4,000,000. Despite the legal steps that have been taken, Count and Countess Castellane continue to live together, being now in the country.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Seven months after the Castellanes were married, in 1895, the Count, who had been without money before he met Anna Gould, bought, with the consent of the Countess, for \$4,700,000 francs (\$94,000), the site on the corner of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue Malakoff, in Paris, for the red marble palace he afterward built. It is an imitation of the Petit Trianon at Versailles. Work on the palace was frequently stopped because the Count could not get money fast enough to meet the bills. The palace cost \$500,000 francs. In 1898 an extraordinary fête was given by the Count and Countess which cost \$1,500,000 francs. In November, 1897, the Countess paid 1,000,000 francs for a site in the Rue Pierre Charron for the erection of a permanent charity bazaar memorial chapel, which was formally opened last April.

While the Count denied that he had expended money on games of chance, it was rumored that he spent large sums in an extravagant manner. It was said that in less than a year after he arrived in Paris he had spent more than \$5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) for private amusements. He bought a palatial yacht, the Valhalla, for nearly 1,000,000 francs (\$200,000), and made a canvass for the Chamber of Deputies which was estimated to have cost him \$2,500,000 francs (\$500,000).

In July, 1897 the Count was credited with disposing of money at the rate of \$2,500,000 a year in fun. The Count's exploits on the Bourse are said to have cost him about \$600,000. In December, 1897, there was talk of a Castellane separation, as the Gould fortune was said to be responding adequately to the Count's demands upon it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The news of Mr. George Gould's appointment by a French court as administrator of his sister, the Countess de Castellane's property, was conveyed by a reporter to the Gould brothers in their Broadway office. Mr. George Gould sent out word that he could say nothing, thought he might make a statement later. Mr. Edwin Gould likewise declined to be interviewed but said that he was glad to hear the news. Mr. Frank Gould said simply that his brother George must do all the talking. Mr. George Gould summoned his two brothers into his own office, where the doors were closed and they conferred for nearly an hour. As a result of this talk it was said George Gould will soon start for Paris to take charge of the Castellane affairs.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Further details regarding the appointment of George J. Gould as trustee for his sister, the Countess de Castellane, show the indebtedness of Count Boni and his wife to be about \$25,000,000 francs. Of this sum there was expended on real estate in connection with the Charity Bazaar and their private residence on the Avenue de Malakoff, 2,700,000 francs; mortgages, 6,585,250 francs; loans, notes and tradesmen's bills, 4,253,155 francs; and on art and business deals, \$100,000 francs. M. Wertheimer, who is one of the art dealers interested, claims goods were bought, then taken back and then re-sold to the amount of 8,000,000 francs, and that in these transactions there now remains due him the sum of 2,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Countess de Castellane, whose property has just been placed under the direction of her brother, George J. Gould, by a French court, was questioned relative to the matter, says a Paris dispatch to the World, at her mansion in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, but she would not go into details of the case. She said:

"Please make light of the matter. It will only revive stories which will hurt my dear husband's feelings. He already suffers keenly the exposure of his present situation."

Count Boni has been away from Paris for the last three days, but will return today (Thursday). Last night he was conversing for an hour with his father over the long-distance telephone when he had the news. He is indignant that the court should have appointed a foreigner to watch over the Countess' fortune. He wanted his father appointed if a trustee was to be named.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE.

Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have cured it. It gets settled. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T."

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin have returned from their trip to Europe and are at the Hotel Richelleu, pending the completion of their magnificent home on Washington street, says the San Francisco News-Letter.



THE ELECTION AND THE ARCHITECTS.

An architect said yesterday that the result of the election would have a bad effect on the building operations of Honolulu for many months to come. Since the campaign began capital has been withheld from actual investment in residences or buildings of any sort, as the capitalists were waiting to see how things came out.

"The election of Wilcox and an Independent Legislature will have a very dampening effect. Capitalists have waited for the result of the election. If the Republicans had won out I am sure our business would have received an impetus. I don't anticipate much in an architectural line until after the Legislature has adjourned."

PACIFIC HEIGHTS RAILROAD FUTURE PLANS.

Charles S. Desky, promoter of the Pacific Heights electric railroad, announced that cars will run on schedule time next Wednesday and thereafter. The cars are now being run up and down the road at irregular intervals merely to test them. Mr. Desky says they run like Pullmans, and the brake-gear works satisfactorily. M. Desky is negotiating with the Rapid Transit Railway to have its cars make close connection with the Pacific Heights railroad, and will arrange for a system of transfers. The Rapid Transit Company will probably make the road up Emma and Punchbowl streets to Pauoa one of its first lines after the completion of the Bowler avenue and Liliha street divisions now under construction.

OAHU RAILWAY DIVIDENDS MIDDLE OF EACH MONTH.

The directors of the Oahu Railway and Land Company held a meeting on Thursday and passed a resolution ordering the payment of a regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th day of each month. This makes the Oahu Railway and Land Company's stock one of the most desirable in the market, as it has an assured income and a rapidly growing business both in freight and passengers, which will continue whether the price of sugar is high or low.

Mr. Dillingham, general manager of the road, is to be congratulated upon the magnificent showing made by this company, as for years he fought single-handed for the establishment of the company. Others thought they knew better than he, having no faith that the railroad would ever be able to pay expenses. The company already has a large surplus for refunding the bonds when due, is paying all running expenses and interest on these bonds, and after paying one per cent a month will have a considerable surplus to go to the development and sinking fund account. The company's receipts for the coming year are promised to be much larger than in the past, as the Waialua and Honolulu plantations will this year take off their first big crops.

ORIGIN OF CONCRETE SUBSTANCES CONTAINED IN REFINED SUGARS.

Among the questions discussed at a recent meeting of the Sugar Association was the possible correlation between the mechanical impurities contained in raw sugars and the new methods of manufacture. Dr. Lippmann called attention to the fact that the impurities in question have of late years been on the increase. It is interesting to note that the foreign substances consist of very hard stone-like concretions, frequently assuming considerable size. Attention is called to the fact that one part of the concrete has a smooth surface, showing that it must have formed on the sides of the apparatus. At a Halle refinery as much as 2 per cent of these conglomerates has frequently been obtained. They represent considerable loss to the refiner owing to the fact that they dissolve with difficulty and cannot be worked by regular refining modes, but must be handled with the low-grade refining products. Notwithstanding the care bestowed on details, it frequently happens that small particles of the concrete remain in the so-called refined sugar, which ultimately causes its refusal on the retail market.

Many explanations are offered as to the origin of these impurities, and whether they originate in a poorly conducted strike or in some faulty construction of the pan proper remains to be proven. Evidently, if the circulation of the syrups is insufficient, or if the heating surfaces are too high, there will follow certain caramelized deposits, which, when detached from their adhering surface, will form products very like those under consideration. Certain factories do not take the precaution of thoroughly cleaning the pan after each strike, but recommence filling the pan almost at once, the argument being that all particles adhering to the coils, etc., will be dissolved such is not the case, for they are frequently found in the sugars left in centrifugals after a swing-out. Such experts maintain that the concretions also originate during the mixing of these culms. It has been proposed to use mixers and carriers to centrifugals with enamel covering.

SATURDAY'S COURT NEWS

Divorces Granted and \$1000
Alimony for Mrs. Mal-
Coul's Widow

Sister Ellen Albertina Polyblank has been appointed guardian of the five minor children of Wray Taylor and Lydia Keomallani, his deceased wife, to administer on the estate left them by the latter.

In the action brought by Hackfeld & Co. against C. K. Al, C. Akau and C. Ako, asking for an accounting and the cancellation of a mortgage, the former has filed a separate answer denying that the mortgage was given him without consideration.

Nettie L. Scott has lost her damage suit for \$290 brought in the Third District Court against Thomas Silva for trespass. The case grew out of an alleged trespassing of Silva's cattle on her lands. In the Kona District Court the suit was dismissed for insufficiency of evidence on the plaintiff's part. The Supreme Court in its decision Saturday sustains the decisions in the two lower courts and remands the action back to the Circuit Judge in Chambers. The opinion is written by Justice Perry, J. T. DeBolt, sitting in place of Galbraith, J. Andrews for plaintiff, Achi & Johnson for defendant.

The following divorce suits were disposed of Saturday by Judge Humphreys:

A divorce was granted Henrietta H. Toogood from Albert Toogood for failure to provide maintenance.

Mary Alice Brown was granted a divorce from Malcolm Brown. Defendant was ordered to pay \$1000 alimony and \$100 counsel fee. Whiting for libellant, Libellee was not represented.

A divorce granted to Lam Sin Yet from his wife Lee Fa Young, who is afflicted with leprosy.

AMERICA BEATS EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—In competition with European manufacturers, says a London dispatch to the Herald, an American steel company has obtained an order for \$5,000,000 worth of rolling stock for South African railroads. Weyher, Blei & Co., one of the great South African mining corporations, asked for a bid on coal wagons to be delivered to the mines at the earliest possible date. The Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh is the successful bidder. The American company not only made a bid a third lower than any other, but beat the best European bidder in time by eight months.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or heavy? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

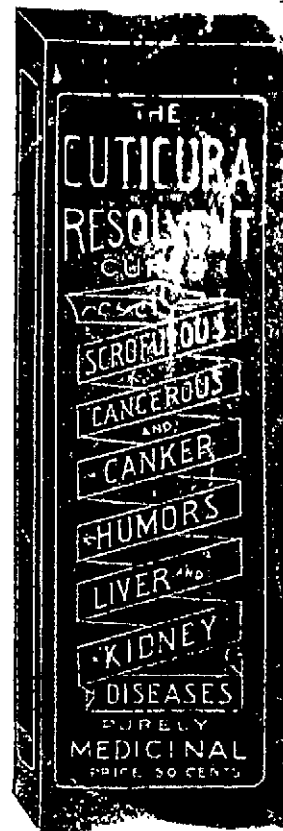
OSGOOD FIELD DEAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Information has been received here of the death in Paris of Osgood Field, formerly of this city. About a month ago Mr. Field, who was in Paris with his wife, was stricken with pneumonia. Complications set in that caused death. Osgood Field was born in this city in 1823. He was a grandson of Samuel Osgood, who was in Washington's Cabinet and also the first Postmaster General of the United States. Soon after attaining his majority Mr. Field went to London.

Patrick Newhall, a member of Company L of the Second United States Volunteer Engineer Corps, and widely known here, is a passenger on the Solace, en route for Guam, where he will take part in Government survey work.

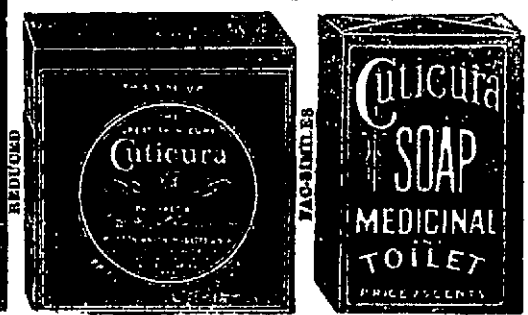
SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and
Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. And, Depot R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa, Depot LEROY LTD., Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. FORTES DALL & CO., Ltd., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE

Three Second-Hand Double Drays.
Two Second-Hand Single Drays.
Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons.
Four Second-Hand Express Wagons.
All kinds Second-Hand Buggies.
All kinds Second-Hand Harness.

PRICES BELOW
REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii for

Cleveland Bicycles

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY,
Cleveland Sales Department, per R. C. Lennie.
Honolulu, October 27, 1900.

Shipments of Gents' and Ladies' Cleveland Bicycles, with an assortment of extra parts, were received by us per Zealandia and Queen.

THE CLEVELAND IS A GOOD BICYCLE.

All 1900 Chain Models \$50.00

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

AGENTS.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Life Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance marks 6,300,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance marks 107,950,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance marks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance marks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World

In Connection With the Canadian-American
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line
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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted
to cure all kinds of complaints.
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20
years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Preparing The Lincoln and Victoria
Compounds Drug Company, Lincoln, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, November 9.
 U. S. A. T. Sherman, Grant, from San Francisco, November 1, via route to Manila with enlisted men and passengers, at Pacific Mail wharf.
 U. S. N. T. Solace, Winslow, from San Francisco, November 2, en route to Manila via Guam with Navy stores, at Navy wharf.
 U. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from Sydney, October 21, en route to San Francisco.
 Steamer Mahee, Tulett, from Kapaia.
 Steamer Noeau, Wyman, from Hawaii.
 Saturday, November 10.
 P. M. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco, November 3.
 Steamer Iwalei, Gregory, from Kauai.
 Steamer Waiatale, Green, from Kauai.
 Sunday, November 11.
 Steamer Maui, Parker, from Maui ports.
 Steamer Kaula, Mitchell, from Molokai.
 Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili.
 Steamer Mikahala, Pederson, from Ellice.
 Steamer Kinah, Clarke, from Hilo and way ports.
 Monday, November 12.
 Am. schr. Emma Claudina, Nielsen, from Ellice, October 22, via route to Honolulu.
 Steamer Lohua, Bennett, from Kalaupapa.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, November 9.
 O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San Francisco with passengers and freight.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Maui and Hawaii.
 Am. schr. Kiklat, Cutter, for Puget Sound.
 Am. sp. Star of Russia, Mortenson, for Puget Sound.
 J. K. Ceylon, Miller, for Puget Sound.
 B. K. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco, with sugar.
 Saturday, November 10.
 U. S. A. T. Sherman, Grant, for Manila via Guam.
 U. S. A. T. Port Stephens, Gray, for Manila.
 Steamer James Makee, Tulett, for Kapaia.
 Sunday, November 11.
 P. M. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient.
 Am. bk. Kiklat, Cutter, for the Sound in ballast.
 Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, for the Sound in ballast.
 Am. bk. Ceylon, Miller, for the Sound in ballast.
 Monday, November 12.
 Steamer Noeau, Wyman, for Kauai.
 Steamer Mahee, Tulett, for Kapaia.
 Steamer Iwalei, Gregory, for Hamakua.

TO SAIL TODAY.

U. S. N. T. Solace, Winslow, at noon, for Manila via Guam.
 Steamer Kinah, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 noon.
 Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Anahulu, Koloa, Elele and Niihau, 5 p. m.
 Steamer Maui, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Waiatale, Green, for Anahola, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 From Kauai, per steamer James Makee, November 9.—W. F. Ordway, Miss Hundley, S. N. Hundley.
 From Hawaii, per steamer Noeau, November 9.—John Watt, D. Forbes, A. C. Talley, Onong Chong.
 From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, November 9.—W. H. Ray, Dr. R. B. Chapman, Lord Osborne and valet, T. J. Carlie, Douglas Hall. Through—For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. H. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwin Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brickell, Miss Ada Woodhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weisman, T. A. Ellis, W. Isbester, J. H. Darby, Prof. J. W. Gregory, Master Edwin Moore, Miss Ethel Hunt, Miss Mabel Hastings, W. Wernicke, W. A. Rhynard, W. L. Evans, J. A. Murphy, F. G. Ellis, Dr. E. Woodruff, G. Rudd, J. H. Douglas, A. Sleight.
 From Maui ports, per steamer Maui, November 11.—H. A. Baldwin, wife, two children and three servants, Miss E. Waterhouse, W. O. Smith, W. J. Lowe, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. W. Hakuola, C. H. Jennings, C. Streckewald, D. H. Kahaulio, L. Y. Alona, Mr. Shiozawa, Mr. Takagi, Dr. R. I. Moore, W. H. Hardy, M. McCann, W. K. Otsuka, F. Garcia, Wm. Wile, and 32 deck.
 From Nawiliwili, per steamer W. G. Hall, November 11.—G. M. Coulson, Miss Lydia Ekaka, Mrs. L. E. Kekela, Z. Kaula, Wm. H. Rice, Rev. F. Emerson, Chong Yuen, Mrs. W. E. H. Devereux, Mrs. John Ruidway, A. Maio, Master Kuhlmann, Master Willie E. Kekela and 45 on deck.
 From Elele, per steamer Mikahala, November 11.—Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Allen and H. R. Wood and four on deck.
 From Kauai, per steamer Iwalei, November 10.—C. Wickberg, J. T. Greenwood, J. Murrane, J. D. Simpson, A. McKay and 9 on deck.

HEMENWAY NEW
SANITARY OFFICER

Takes Executive Officer Pratt's Former Position With Health Board.

K. K. Hemenway has been appointed by the Board of Health City Sanitary Officer to succeed Dr. Pratt who has been made Executive Officer of the Board. Hemenway has been assistant to Dr. Pratt and was formerly a teacher at Oahu College.

The Board of Health met yesterday to elect a president to succeed Dr. Wood who resigned some days ago. The meeting was called hastily and secretly but it leaked out that no president was elected.

Just why the Board failed to take action is a mystery as is very much that goes on behind its closed doors.

NEW COURT OFFICIALS.

A. G. Kaulukou, a Clerk, and Paul Jarrett, Jr., Messenger.

Abram G. Kaulukou will be appointed Fourth Deputy Clerk of the First Circuit Court in a few days. He will succeed Fred D. Smith, who resigned several weeks ago. Mr. Kaulukou is son of Judge Kaulukou, a graduate of Oahu College, and a young man of courtesy, tact and ability.

Paul Jarrett Jr. has taken the place of David Joseph as messenger to the Judiciary Department. Joseph has taken employment with the attorney general. Jarrett is a well known athlete and Hawaiian Club man.

Paying Teller. "Excuse me, madam, but I don't know You."
 Lady with Check: "Know me? Well, I should think not. There are no bank cashiers in our set."—Chicago News.

"BY SPECIAL
DELIVERY"

How the New System Is Handled Here.

NOW GROWING IN FAVOR

Postoffice Expects to Employ Messengers for These Letters Soon.

Honolulu is gradually beginning to take advantage of the special delivery system of the postoffice. Until the houses are numbered, however, the full benefit of the system will not be felt, as at present it is an exceedingly difficult matter to locate people by the oftentimes indefinitely addressed envelopes and packages.

Honolulu has had a special delivery system before but it never amounted to anything. H. M. Whitney, at one time Postmaster General here, issued special delivery envelopes, they were used for a year or so and then gradually disappeared. There was very little demand for them at that time and no further attempt was made to establish the system. Now Uncle Sam has charge of postal matters and the special delivery stamp of the United States is on sale at the post offices of the Territory. To be sure there have been very few of these stamps used since the 14th of June, but more and more are being purchased all the time and will, in all probability, not be very long before the people appreciate the great convenience of the special delivery system.

Nothing is more perfect than the United States postoffice system and no postal authorities are more anxious to accommodate the public to every possible extent, than the postoffice officials of Honolulu. This has been proven, in one way, by the experience of the last few months. Often have letters and packages been mailed at the Honolulu postoffice, bearing the special delivery stamp, where the addresses were exceedingly indefinite. In many of these cases the officials have put themselves out to see that the persons to whom the letters were directed received their mail. If a person is known it is not such a difficult matter to know the letter, even though it be improperly or indefinitely addressed. But let the person be unknown to the officials and it then becomes an exceedingly difficult or impossible thing to accomplish the delivery. At present in Honolulu the absence of numbers on the houses in Honolulu adds to the difficulty; when the houses are numbered, however, things will be very much simplified.

A letter was mailed to the Advertiser yesterday, bearing a special delivery stamp, as an experiment, in order that it might be seen just how long it would take on its journey through the postoffice to the office of the Advertiser. The letter was dropped in the City box at the postoffice at exactly 1:51 o'clock p. m. It was received for in the office of the Advertiser at 2:02 p. m.—just eleven minutes after it had been dropped in the mail box at the postoffice.

This was quick work when one considers the handling which the letter had to go through before it was delivered. The mail chutes are emptied every few minutes at the postoffice and special delivery letters are particularly looked for. The box a minute or two before it was taken therefrom with many others and started on its way to the Advertiser's office.

First of all, though, it was sent to the desk of the man who has charge of all special delivery letters. The stamps were cancelled, the cancellation indicating the time, 2 p. m. Then the letter was recorded in a book kept for the purpose. It was given a number, the face of the letter was copied, the date, hour and minute of registering were recorded, the name of the messenger who was to deliver the letter was also entered and afterwards, when the letter had been delivered and recorded for, the time of delivery was recorded as well as the name of the person signing for its receipt. All this, of course, occupied but a moment, but then it means considerable work when there are many special delivery letters.

The postal laws allow no salary to be paid for messengers to deliver these special delivery letters. Those delivering them are entitled to 50 per cent of the value of the special stamp which the letter or package bears. So that the messenger would receive eight cents for the delivery of each letter. At present, when there is no messenger to deliver, some one in the office is sent to do it. When the number of letters increase to any extent, however, messengers will have to be kept on hand to carry them. They will receive 8 cents on the letter, but according to the postal laws cannot receive more than 30¢ per month.

Assistant Postmaster Kenaka very kindly furnished an Advertiser reporter with the above information. Mr. Kenaka stated that very few special delivery letters were going through the postoffice at present, but that when the houses were numbered and Honolulu had gotten used to the great convenience of the system letters passing through the office to keep several boys busy the greater part of the day.

RAPID TRANSIT
TRACK LAYING

Work Began Yesterday on Wilder Avenue Near Oahu College.

Track laying for the Rapid Transit Company began in earnest yesterday morning on Wilder Avenue near Punahou College. The plans were put to work and soon had a section of the street furrowed. These were followed by the scrapers and the road bed for the laying of the ties was soon opened up. Manager Ballentine and Engineer Amweg were both present when the first powerful dirt was overturned and supervised the beginning of the work.

The line thus commenced will extend down Wilder Avenue to Pensacola, thence to Lanialilo, thence to Alapai where connections with the power

house at the corner of Alapai and Beretania Avenue will be made. Proceeding thence across King and along South Street, a turn will be made on Queen Street, Ewa, to Alapai thence to the Young Men's Christian Association corner, thence down to street, across Nuuanu stream to street, up Liliha to Wyllie Street.

At present the company is laying single track with switch loops at regular intervals. By so doing the work will proceed rapidly and the line will be in position and ready for service within the time already specified by the manager, which is set for February 1901. Trolley poles are being placed in position and the linemen will keep pace with the track laying, although this is not necessary for the wire can be strung after the rails are all laid.

Sun dated Peking, October 31st, says Rev. S. W. Ament of the American Board of Foreign Missions has returned from private expedition to Chou Chou and Iang Hsiao and neighboring villages where he collected indennities for the murder of Chinese converts. He says the missionaries will be able to indemnify the native Christians if they are provided with authority to do so and receive adequate protection from the military. He also says the inhabitants of Boxer villages are showing signs of repentance and are offering the Christians land and money to rebuild their houses.

DEM'S HOT
FOR FUSION

Braves' Siren Song To The Independents.

SECRETARY "OILY BILL"

Wilcoxites Agree to a Social Club Composed of Both Parties' Members.

The Home Rule Society was organized yesterday morning at Independent headquarters by a number of native women. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Kuhlmann; vice-president, Mrs. Keaweamahi; secretary, Mrs. Samuel Aki; treasurer, Mrs. Kalaualakani. The object of the society was stated to be the securing of employment for members of the Independent party and the providing of homes for homeless Independents. A committee was appointed to discover the needs of Independents and to report them to the officers. About 175 members are said to be interested in the work.

"Bob" Wilcox said yesterday that he had not selected a secretary as yet. William White of Lahaina, who is in the city and who was said to have been appointed as Wilcox's secretary, said yesterday that he was not sure that he would take the position. He said that his friends had urged him to remain in the Senate to which he had been elected.

The statement which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser that White would probably be Wilcox's secretary was made by Matt McCann and D. H. Kahaulio of Lahaina to a representative of this paper. White said at Lahaina that he had been promised the secretaryship and would accept it. It is understood that pressure is being brought to bear on Wilcox to appoint another man, possibly Edgar Cayless, and to give a part of his own salary to this appointee.

The reported proposed fusion at the next election of the Democrats and Independents proves to be a fact. The Democrats are making frantic efforts to bring about this fusion, and the Independents are listening to their honeyed talk. The Democrats urge that they have lots of money and that with the great number of Independents the two parties as one could control everything.

Wilcox is favorable to the fusion on certain conditions. At the meeting on Sunday of the Independent candidates at the home of J. K. Kaula the merging of the Independents in the Democratic party at the next election was seriously talked of. James Quinn, who was present and who was appointed one of the executive committee of the new Independent party organization, strongly urged the acceptance of the Democratic offer.

It was pointed out that while the Independents have won this election they have little capital and that the Democrats would be willing to put up a good deal for the aid of the Independents. A number of those present insisted that if the proposal to merge was accepted John F. Colburn be fired from all participation in the councils of the Democratic party and that Lawyer Kinney be put so far in the background as to throw no shadow over the actions of the party. Wilcox yesterday denied this talk of fusion but the facts were given to the Advertiser by one of those present, a member of the executive council, whose name will be furnished to the Independents if they desire.

Wilcox said yesterday that he understood that the Democrats and Independents would join in a social club and that Prince David would be the chairman. Mr. Wilcox could not believe that the social club would have any political significance except the cementing of friendly bonds between the two parties.

C. W. Booth, one of the Democratic leaders said that the talk of a social organization of Independents and Democrats was current but that no definite move had been made in that direction. He believed, however, that such a club would be organized but said he did not know that Prince David would be chairman.

END CAME
SUDDENLY

Particulars of Death of D. P. Eldredge.

GENERAL NEWS OF MAUI

Annual Meeting of Teachers To Be Held December Third--Other Notes.

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 10.—The News says Hon. D. P. Eldredge, candidate for representative for Maui on the Democratic ticket, died suddenly at his residence at Makawao last Sunday evening.

He had just returned from Wailuku, teaching home about 10 p. m. Having put away his team, he went into the house and asked for water to wash. The water being very cold, his wife advised him not to use it, and consequently he dampened a towel and applied it to his face. As he placed the wet towel against his forehead, he gave one groan and fell to the floor lifeless, from rupture and hemorrhage of one of the blood vessels of the brain.

Mr. Eldredge is well known on Maui, having held responsible public positions as early as the days of the monarchy. He was making a vigorous political fight, and as he has for years been suffering with heart troubles, it is supposed that this hastened his death.

The funeral services were held last Wednesday morning at Makawao attended by a large concourse of his friends from all parts of the Island.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MAUI TEACHERS.

The annual meeting of the teachers of Maui will be held at Maunaloa Seminary, Makawao, on Monday, December 3. An elaborate and interesting program of practical work has been prepared, and the meeting will be an inspiration to all teachers except those who are working for a salary—merely.

Word has been sent from the Department of Public Instruction in Honolulu that the various school agents may, upon application, grant teachers permission to close their schools on that day for the purpose of attending the meeting.

NO CALAMITY HOWLERS.

Discourage the calamity howlers. True, things have not gone as could have been wished, but our commercial integrity and industrial progress should not be vitiated or impeded by a little thing like this. The Islands have a bright future before them, if we do not lose hope, and the brains, wealth and self respect of the better class on the Islands will make everything all right. If we will consent to forget our personal and party antagonisms and stand together as the Independents have shown us how men can stand together when dominated with one leading idea or principle.

HARMONY NEEDED.

If it comes to a question of whether the Hawaiian or the white man is to dominate the future of the Islands, there can be but one answer. But if the people of the Islands are wise, they will avoid this issue, and endeavor to unite the best elements on the Islands into one harmonious whole.

MAUI NOTES.

The recent rains have done an immense amount of good to the cane on the central Maui sugar plantations. Cane of the Wailuku plantation is already beginning to tassel, and will soon be ready for the mill.

Mrs. More, the mother of Mrs. C. B. Wells, accompanied Mr. C. B. Wells on his return from the Coast, and will remain for some months at Wailuku as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

Some days ago a Japanese named Fugita was fishing with giant powder at Molokai, and was literally blown to atoms. Few of his remains were found. No one was with him when the accident occurred.

Mango Dutro has been made the manager of the lau stables for a term of one year.

It is reported that there is a very severe potato blight in Kula, and that many fields have been destroyed.

C. B. Wells returned from the Coast on Saturday.

Mrs. David Dorward and son arrived from the Coast on the Alameda, came directly to Wailuku and are stopping at the Windsor. Mr. Dorward is employed at Kihai as construction engineer.

Mr. J. N. K. Keola spent election day at Pukou, Molokai, and reports that the election passed off quietly on that Island.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO

Hiscock Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth Street and Wentworth Avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, N. Y.

FRAUDS GUARDED AGAINST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of 350 men charged with having registered fraudulently at the different precincts in the down town wards of the Twelfth Congressional District. This action was taken after information filed by Chairman John H. Owen, of the Twelfth Congressional District Republican committee. The committee sent registered letters to the names as they appeared on the voters list from

BY AUTHORITY.

Notice is hereby given that the location of the Government Pound at Honolulu, has been changed to the northwest corner of R. P. No. 7039, L. C. A. 7951, situate in Haina I., District of Hamakua, Hawaii, two hundred and seventy feet makai of the main road, below Kaiser's stables.

J. A. McCANDLESS,
 Superintendent of Public Works,
 Public Works' Office, Honolulu, October 20, 1900.

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSE

In accordance with the requirements of Section 707, Chapter 55 of the Penal Laws of 1897, one Awa License for each District of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1900, each license to be for the term of One Year from the 1st day of January, 1901.

The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu	\$1,000.00
For the District of Hilo	500.00
For the District of Wailuku	500.00
For the District of Lahaina	250.00
For each other District	100.00

The Licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waiatale, Wailua, Koolauloa and Koolau, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Capitol on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1900.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by poster in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

(Signed) THEO. F. LANSING,
 Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii,
 Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu,
 Nov. 12th, 1900.

2228-31—Nov. 13-20-30.

COMPTROLLERS' CERTIFICATE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII, AT HONOLULU.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., August 28, 1900.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu," in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, has complied with all of the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHARLES G. DAWES, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu," in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-third day of August, 1900.

(Sig.) CHARLES G. DAWES,
 Comptroller of the Currency,
 2214-9T—Nov. 27.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of J. L. King, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased intestate, hereby gives notice to all creditors having claims against said estate to present the same at his office at Wailuku, Island of Maui, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. Parties indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

Wailuku, Maui, H. T., October 26, 1900.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
 Administrator of the estate of J. L. King, late of Wailuku, Maui, intestate deceased.

2224-5T—Oct. 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Bertha St. Clair vs. John St. Clair, Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii. To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii: You are commanded to summon John St. Clair, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Bertha St. Clair, plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit (Seal) Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 24th day of September, 1900.

(Signed) P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of the original summons, and that the said cause was ordered continued to the next February, 1901, term of said court.

(Signed) P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Honolulu, November 10, 1900.

2228-6T—Nov. 16, 23, 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiffs, vs. C. N. Ragsdale, defendant.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii: You are commanded to summon C. N. Ragsdale, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the January term thereof, to be held at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on Wednesday, the 24 day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., a corporation, plaintiff, should not be awarded to it pursuant to the tenor of its annexed petition.

And you are further commanded to, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, at South Hilo, Hawaii, this 22d day of September, 1900.

(Signed) DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

2218—Jan. 8.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT; FIRST Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Augustus Caesar Pestana, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Jacintha Pestana, widow of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to M. A. Gonsalves, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 19, 1900.

By the Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

2222-4T—Oct. 23, 30; Nov. 6, 13.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
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Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 10, 1900

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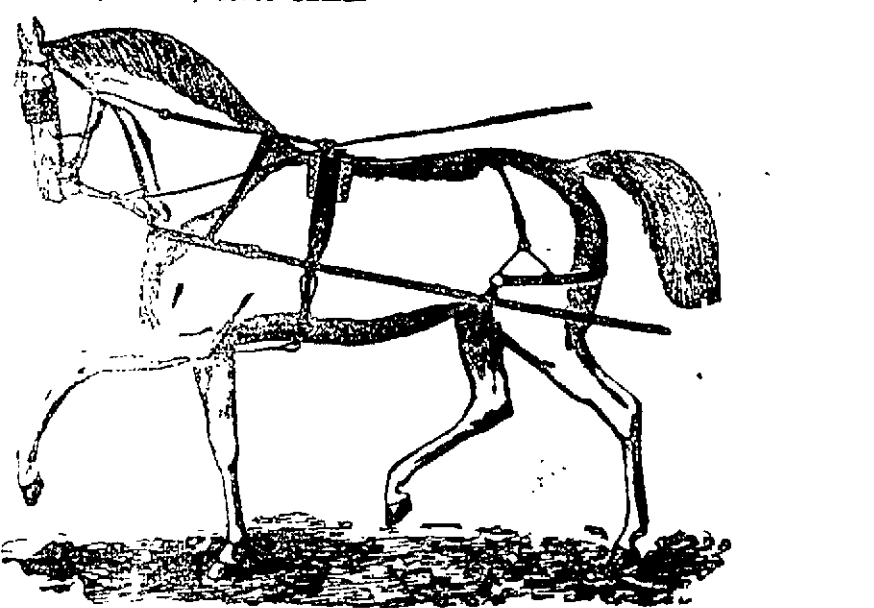
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